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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED

Explosion of a Boiler at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

DISASTER AT IRON AND NAIL WORKS

Scenes of Excitement follow the Catastrophe.

A TOWN OF MOURNING.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., January 30 .-Five persons were killed and nearly a score injured, some of them fatally, by the explesion of the large thirty-inch cylinder beiler at the works of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company this morning.

The boiler was blown through the roof of the works, 300 feet in mid air, and came sailing down like a spent rocket, crushing through the roof in another department of the works. The entire roof was precipitated to the floor below by the force of the explosion and the works were practically wrecked. The explosion was sufficient to reck the earth with the force of an earthquake near the works, and broke hundreds of window panes at a quarter of a mile from the mill.

All the local physicians were called to the works to act as a hospital corps for the

There was the greatest excitement around the wrecked building, and the families of the dead and wounded were frantic with grief. As soon as the bodies of the dead and injured could be gotten together Coroner Foust impaneled a jury. After viewing the wreck the jury adjourned until this

No explanation is offered as to the cause of the explosion. Some of the emplo es say that they were short of steam before the accident occurred. The Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company operates the leading industrial plant here, and it will be several days before operations can be resumed.

The names of the dead and injured are: George Lane, mason, was found crushed into a lifeless mass under the boiler: Con

into a lifeless mass under the boiler; Con. Evans, fractured skull; Merrill Treese, fif-teen-year-old boy, head ground off by fly wheel; two unknown tramps, who had been lying near the furnace, were buried in the

Wounded—Samuel Kephart, puddler, scalded about face and body, will die; Robert McMurray, puddler, scalded about face and body, will die; Frank Cramer, superintendent of the mill, several ribs broken and body and the control works and dies several will be several with the control works. head cut; Samuel Marks, puddler, severely scalded; John Woomer, puddler, scalded badly and hip broken, may die; Finley Fer-guson, puddler, severely scalded; George Moore, wheeler, internal injuries; David McCloskey, boss of nail department, badly injured about the body; Marshall Weir, laborer, spine badly injured, may die; John Hefferin, tramp, cut in head, may die; Geo. Rock, roller, cut about head; Robert Marks straightener, wrist and ankle broken, in-ternal injuries, may die; Daniel Ounkst, catcher, internal injuries; William Hart-sock heater several bedily injuries. Derl Ayres, puddler, badly injured about body.

The only employes uninjured were Cramer, the engineer, and Westley Athey,

CUBAN JUNTA PLEASED.

Believe That the Senate Resolution Will Aid Their Cause.

NEW YORK, January 30,-President Tomaso Estrada Palma of the Cuban junta was at the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionists in this city today. Several other leaders of the movement were also on hand and a secret conference was held. President Palma said that the Cubans were overjoyed at the news that the Senate committee on foreign relations had submitted a report recommending that President Cleveland use the good offices of the United States to have Spain accord the Cuban insurgents the rights of belligerents. Already a synopsis of the report has been sent to Generals Gomez and Maceo, and President Palma expressed the opinion that it will result in the leaders working with

renewed hope.

It was said that Gen. Garcia, who was alleged to have been seriously ill yesterday, at his home in Harlem, was present at the conference today, but this was denied by President Palma, who said that he did not even know whether Gen. Garcia was in

Up to noon today no arrests were reported of any of the members of the filibuster-ing party, although many of the men who started out on the steamer Hawkins are

Spanish Reports of Encounters. Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish min-

ister, today received the following: HABANA, January 29.-Col. Vicuna defeated the enemy in the cattle ranch Hato Manjuari, killing three and wounding eleven; the troops seized some horses, arms and a box of ammunition; we had a man seriously wounded.

Major Perez Royo of the Saboya regiment

had an encounter with Lacret, after this leader was defeated by Capt. Bernard, as I informed you by cable yesterday, killing five of the enemy. I have just received news that Gen. Linares was having a very sharp encounter with the enemy Saporte and Seiba; I have not yet received

Three companies of the Las Navas battalion of the column of Gen. Godoy had a skirmish in Voladura, Santa Clara province, with a group of insurgents, and captured a woman armed with a revolver, who turned out to be the wife of the leader Aragon.

Some time afterward, in the same day, the same column disbanded a group of forty insured in the same to forty insurgents, capturing some horses. We had three men seriously and one man slightly wounded in this engagement.

MOVED ONLY EIGHT FEET.

St. Paul's Position Unchanged Since Tuesday Night.

NEW YORK, January 30 .- By telephone from the steamer St. Paul, it is stated that no effort to float the steamer was made either last night or this morning, and that there is no change in her position. It is not known when another effort will be made to pull the steamer off, as the wind is very light from the west and there is no sea on to make the swell necessary to aid the steamer in her work. All the cargo being off and a number of the deck fittings having been removed to lighten the steamer, she is now about as light as she can be made, and the probabilities are that nothmade, and the probabilities are that nothing further will be done until there is a strong easterly wind and a high tide.

President Griscom and Superintendent Shockford and party remained aboard the St. Paul last night, in the hope that she would be floated this morning. Today they came to New York

came to New York.

Since Tuesday night the steamer has not been moved more than eight feet.

Three powerful tugs are continually haul-

ing at the three kedges anchored about 500 yards from the big ship. On board the steamer the great windlass is being used to pull at the kedges by the three big cables. The sea is now becoming quite choppy, which element will greatly aid the

wrecking company.

There is not ten feet of water where the St. Paul lies, between the inner and outer bay, and Capt. Mulligan of the life-saving station No. 4 says there is at least three feet less to pass over in crossing the outer bar.

MR. BAYARD'S SPEECHES

Lively Discussion in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolutions of Widely Varying Sentiments-Some Censure Him by Name; Others Are General in Character.

No decision in the matter of censuring

Ambassador Bayard was attained today by the House committee on foreign affairs but the discussion upon the question, which absorbed the entire hour, was one of the most interesting which that committee had indulged in for a long time. The members were opposed, practically, along party lines, the republicans urging a resolution of censure and the democrats standing by the ambassador. The subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Draper of Massachusetts, Pearson of North Carolina and Dinsmore of Arkansas, which had been charged with the settlement of the matter, reported that it had been unable to agree upon the form of a resolution. It laid before the full committee five drafts of resolu-tions which had been submitted by mem-bers of the committee. There was a wide range of difference between these reso-lutions. The most radical of them delutions. The most radical of them de-nounced in strong terms the Edinburgh and Boston speeches, and called upon the President to recall the ambassador. The most mild, on the other hand, did not mention the utterances of Mr. Bayard, but simply expressed general disapproval of the practice of making speeches on home politics by any foreign representatives of the United States in the countries to which

they are accredited. -The three other resolutions covered the range between these two extremes. Mr. McCreary of Kentucky made a motion to ncrease the subcommittee from three to five members.

No action had been taken upon this motion or on the main question when the hour of noon arrived, and Mr. McCreary brought about an adjournment, as the fore gn affairs committee has not leave to
meet while the House is in session.

The discussion is said by members of the
committee to have been much warmer
than usually characterizes its sessions.

Mr Pearson suggested to the committee

of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the meads of the District variance to the committee of the mean control brought about an adjournment, as the for

Mr Pearson suggested to the committee a resolution which censured Ambassador Bayard very strongly. Mr. Newlands (Nev.) proposed to amend this by asking the President to recall the ambassador.

Mr. McCreary (Ky.) and Mr. Money (Miss.), both democrats, took the principal parts in the discussion.

parts in the discussion.

Their chief argument was that the matter was one for action by the President, if any steps were to be taken to censure Mr. Bayard, and that the House would be encroaching upon the prerogatives of the President if it adopted any of the resolutions naming the ambassador.

Pearson remarked that the President had not hesitated to encroach upon the prerogatives of Congress, and even to refer in terms of censure of some of its legislation. It is understood that Mr. Couzins of

It is understood that Mr. Courses of Iowa has prepared a resolution which calls Mr. Bayard by name and censures him, which meets the approval of a majority of the republican members of the committee. Chairman Hitt is said to favor a milder form of censure than most of his party col-leagues on the committee desire. The democrats are not disposed to agree to any more radical expression than a genstatement that American representatives abroad should not utter reflections upon the people of the United States. In the meeting Mr. Money and other demo-

had no jurisdiction in the case.

After the meeting the republicans conferred with their party colleagues on the floor to secure the consensus of party opin-ion on the form of resolution most appropriate. The matter is assuming the form of a partisan contest.

crats expressed disapproval of Mr. Bay-ard's speeches, but argued that the House

THE PATRIARCH OF THE NAVY.

He Did on Unusual Amount of Worl on His Eighty-Fifth Birthday.

William Plume Moran, the patriarch of the navy, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday yesterday by doing an unusual amount of work at his desk in the Navy Department and receiving the congratulations of friends in the naval establishment from all over the world. Mr. Moran has been identified with the navy a few months less than seventy years, having enlisted in 1827, when but sixteen years of age. In 1843 he en-tered the Navy Department as a clerk, and has served there continuously ever since. His special function has been the prepara tion of the commissions of officers appoint ed to the navy, a duty he began before the outbreak of the civil war, and has per-formed religiously ever since. There is not an officer in the service today whose con mission does not contain the initials of this veteran clerk. He is one of the oldest employes in the service of the government, and there is probably no record of any one having a longer continuous service record He is still in good health, and bids fair to continue in active service for some time to come. He is known to every man in the navy, either personally or by reputation.

WILL NOT BE TRIED.

The Charges Against Maj. Armes Will Be Allowed to Drop.

It is stated with authority that Major George W. Armes, retired, will not be tried by court-martial for his treatment of Lieutenant General Schofield on the day of his retirement from command of the army. Formal charges were formulated by the judge advocate general of the army against Major Armes predicated upon his conduct con that cccasion. They were for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is said at the War Department that these charges were prepared in good faith for investiges. were prepared in good faith for investiga-tion by a military court, Judge Bradley's intimation to the contrary notwithstand

So far as can be learned the only reason why the case is allowed to drop is that no one in authority takes sufficient interest in it to bring it to trial. General Schoffeld reported the facts originally to the War Department, since which time he has made no communication to the department on the subject, one way or the other. His lack of interest in the matter spread among the officials, up to Secretary La-mont, resulting in a conclusion to allow the charges against Major Armes to be

Personal Mention.

A party of Rhode Island newspaper men stopping at the Riggs House comprises Irving Watson and J. G. Berens of Narragansett Pier and George Carmichael of Shamrock.

Ex-Congressman James G. White of Ohio is at the Ebbitt. Robert E. McKisson, mayor of Cleveland, arrived at the Ebbitt House today.

P. G. Bowman, a leading lawyer of Birmingham, is at the Ebbitt.
Commander John L. D. Borthwick and Naval Cadet E. H. De Laney are at the Mr. and Mrs. Lobse-Klatsky of the Dam-

resch Opera Company are at the Raleigh.
Other members of the company also there
are D. Popovici, W. G. Vuning and S. Judge MacArthur, who recently has been emewhat indisposed, is reported today to

be better.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Guthrie of the Katahdin is visiting this city.

Capt. Thomas W. Symons, corps of engineers, formerly connected with the District government, is in the city on business with the chief of engineers. He is stopping at 1713 K street.

DISTRICT EXPENSES

House Appropriation Committee Makes Big Cuts.

REPORT ON THE BILL AS AGREED ON

Limitations Proposed as to Certain Expenditures.

SOME OF THE REDUCTIONS

The report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, as agreed upon this afternoon by the House committee on ap-

propriations, is as follows: The committee on appropriations, in presenting the bill making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, submit the following in explanation thereof:

The estimates of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, upon which the bill is based, will be found on pages 267 to 284 of the Book of Estimates, and, exclusive of the water department, aggregate \$7,491,357.47, one-half of which amount, or so much thereof as Congress may appropriate, is required to be drawn from the revenues of the general government, and the remaining one-half to be levied upon the taxable property and privileges in the District of Columbia other than the property of the United States and the District of Columbia, pursuant to section 3 of the act approved June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia." (Stat. L., vol. 20, p. 102.)

of the needs of the District government, and not desiring that its interests should be prejudiced thereby, approves the estimates as submitted by the Commissioners, with the recommendation that Congress appropriates as much of the desired amount as may, upon careful examination, appear to

The total amount recommended to be appropriated for the general expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1897, in the bill submitted herewith, is, exclusive of the water department, \$5,225,665.97, of which sum the general government is required to pay \$2,612,832.98, that being ene-half of the whole. The former amount is \$2,265,691.50 less than the estimates sub-

The amount appropriated for the general expenses of the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year, 1896 (including \$15,940 in the sundry civil and urgent deficiency acts), is \$5,559,263.97, being \$333,598 more than is recommended in the accompanying bill for 1897, and the whole amount recommended in mended in the accompanying bill, including the sums for the water department, is \$343,122.86 less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The amount recommended for the vater department, all of which is payable from the water revenues, is \$192,594.42. The amount appropriated for the water department appropriated for the water department. ment for the current fiscal year is \$202,-119.28, being a reduction of \$9,524.86.

It is estimated that the water revenues for the fiscal year 1897 will amount to \$307,-500, but it is provided in the accompanying bill, as it was in the acts for the current and four preceding fiscal years, that any surplus of these revenues over the appro-priations made specifically therefrom shall be applied to the work of extending the This improvement, it was estimated by the would cost, when completed, about \$600,000 The surplus of water revenues devoted to this object, on account of expenditures made and obligations incurred since the said authority was granted, amount at this

The total general revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1897, it is estimated by the Commissioners, will amount, exclusive of any estimated surplus of the revenues of prior years, to \$3,-225,081.56, or a surplus of \$547,388.58 after meeting the appropriations proposed by the accompanying bill, together with the obligations (estimated at \$64,800) imposed upon the District by the act of March 2, 1880, establishing the National Zoological Park, and for one-half the expenses of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of the District. This surplus, to the extent of \$300,-000, will be applied under the operation of section 3 of the District of Columbia appropriation act-for the fiscal year 1893 and a provision of the accompanying bill to the satisfaction of the indebtedness of the District to the United States on account of the cost of the increased water supply of the city of Washington under acts approved July 15, 1882, and March 3, 1891,

Limitations. Limitations with reference to appropria-

tions made in the bill, not heretofore imposed, or changes in existing limitations, are recommended as follows:

In connection with the appropriation for market masters and for hire of laborers for cleaning markets, the following: ereafter all rents, fees and income derived from the markets herein appropritaxes; and no person employed by the District of Columbia in or about the same shall receive any fees or compensation of any kind in addition to the salary provided by

In connection with the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia the following: That the whole cost of maintaining keeping in good order the laboratory and apparatus in the office of the inspector of gas and meters shall hereafter be paid by the Washington Gaslight Company, In connection with the appropriations for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavement the maximum prices authorized to be paid are reduced from \$2 to \$1.75 per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District prior to July 1, 1886, and with same depth of base, and from \$2.25 to \$2 per square yard for pavements required to be of more than ordinary strength.

In connection with the appropriation for current work of repairs of county roads and suburban streets, the following:

That this appropriation shall be available for the repair of all county roads, except such as are rendered useless by the opening and improving of new highways established under the act approved March 2, 1893. In connection with the appropriation for grading and regulating Sherman avenue,

Roanoke and Irving streets, the following:
That this appropriation shall be available for removing buildings, terracing banks and replacing fences of Garfield Hospital grounds and other premises abutting on Sherman avenue between Grant and Prince-ten streets: Provided, That the owners thereof dedicate to the District of Columbia the ground for widening Sherman avenue for conformity with the adopted and re-corded plans of highway extensions. In connection with the appropriations for lighting streets, the maximum price for gas

lighting is limited to not exceeding \$16 per annum per lamp burning every night on the average from 45 minutes after sunset to 45 minutes before sunrise, instead of \$20.50 per lamp burning not less than 3,000 hours per annum; and the maximum price heurs per annum; and the maximum price per arc electric light, burning from 45 min-utes after sunset to 45 minutes before sun-rise, is limited to not exceeding 28 cents per night, instead of 40 cents per night burning from sunset to sunrise; and it is required risc, is limited to not exceeding 2s cents per night, instead of 40 cents per night burning from sunset to sunrise; and it is required that contracts for the entire gas and elec-tric light services, respectively, shall be let after due advertisement to the lowest re-sponsible bidders therefor."

This city for the poor.

Mr. Waggaman has lately made some valuable additions to his fine collection, and the gallery has new claims to rank among the most important private collec-tions in the country.

Then follows a detailed statement of the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year, the amounts estimated for 1897 and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill.

The Reductions.

This statement is in tabular form and schedules the appropriations for 1896, the estimates for 1897, and in the final column the appropriations recommended for 1897. Under the item of salaries in the executive office the Commissioners' estimates are reoffice the Commissioners' estimates are reduced from \$65,293.50 to \$49,880. In the assessor's office there is a reduction of \$4,000. In the engineer's office the estimates are reduced \$3,060, and in the surveyor's office the estimates are cut \$2,500. The contingent fund of the District is reduced from \$25,000 to \$22,500. The total estimates for salaries and miscellaneous items are reduced from \$321,300.50 to \$273,670. This involves a reduction in the number of salaries from 193 to 169.

The item of assessment and permit work for alleys, sidewalks and sewers is cut down from \$195,000 to \$125,000, while the item of permit work for the roadways and streets, for which the Commissioners estimates.

streets, for which the Commissioners estimated \$15,000, is omitted altogether. Under the head of "improvements and repairs," the item, "work on sundry streets and avenues," is reduced from \$000,000 to \$100,000, while the item of condemnation of streets goes from \$15,000 to \$1,000, bringing down the total under the head of "improvements and sense." provements and repairs," from \$771,000 to \$257,000.

Under the head of sewers there is a total Under the head of sewers there is a total reduction from \$605,264 to \$269,520. In this department the item of \$33,000 for main and pipe sewers is reduced to \$75,000, while the Rock Creek and B street intercepting sewer is given \$40,000 instead of \$190,000, as estimated by the Commissioners. \$6,000 is taken off the estimate of \$10,000 for the Kenesaw avenue sewer, the item of \$50,000 for the Tiber creek and New Jersey avenue. for the Tiber creek and New Jersey avenue intercepting sewer is omitted, and the estimate of \$121,000 for suburban sewers is reduced to \$18,700 duced to \$18,520.

The estimate for the pay of teachers in

the public schools, while leaving the number of salaries at 1,071, is reduced from \$736,375 to \$734,875. The item of new buildings and sites is reduced from \$308,000 to \$117,000, while the entire public school appropriation falls from an estimate of \$1,306,951 to \$1,078,556.

Under the head of police, the number of salaries is cut down from 605 to 562, a reduction in the appropriation of \$102,000.

The estimate for \$16,650 for the relief fund deficiency is omitted. The total police appropriation is reduced from \$708,418 In the fire department there is a reduction

of seven in the number of salaries, bring-ing the estimate for that purpose down from \$167,840 to \$140,900. For increase of the fire department \$28,000 is given instead of \$117,606, as estimated.

The total of the telegraph and telephone service goes down from \$61,110 to \$26,800. The appropriation for the support of the insane is left untouched at \$104,000, while the total for reformatories and prisons is reduced by \$24,703.

FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Overcome by Smoke Could Not Escape.

DETROIT, Mich., January 30 .- A special o the News from Marshall, Mich., says: Harvey Page, wife and two young sons aged, respectively, three years and three months, were entrapped and burned to death in their home in Marengo township, six miles northwest of this city, at 2 o'clock this morning. Harvey Page and family occupied one-half of the double log house where they lived, his brother Wilbur and considerations, and so unlikely of acceptfamily the other half. The latter family, however, slept on the first floor. Harvey's been brought forward. Spain talks sentifamily slept upstairs.

his hired man tried vainly to reach the hepless people upstairs, who were overcome by smoke and burned to death. There was but one window in the upper room. The house burned to the ground, and the oodies, horribly burned, fell into the cellar.

LOOKS LIKE A SPLIT.

Indications of Two Republican Louisiana Conventions. NEW ORLEANS, January 30.-The re publican convention did not get together this morning, the credentials committee,

which had been out all night, not being able to report. Both the McKinley and Reed forces are making a desperate fight for control of the convention when it is again called to order. There are indications of a split and the

holding of the two conventions before night. VENGEANCE ON THE TURKS. Armenians at Zeltoun Say That They Retaliated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 30 .- A renewal of the massacre in Aintab, Amassia and Van is feared, and the ambassadors of the powers have caleld the attention of the porte to alarming rumors in circulation. Letters received here from the insurgents of Zeitoun say no excesses were committed by them until they heard of the massacre at Marash. Then they took vengeance on the Turks.

SMILES INSTEAD OF TEARS.

Novel Scene at a Funeral in Chicago. CHICAGO, January 30 .- Theosophists met yesterday in Graceland cemetery and watch ed the cremation of the remains of Miss Meri Topelius. Instead of the scene being a sad one, the general feeling which permeated the assemblage was one of calm re-joicing, partaken of even by the nearest and dearest friends of the girl who had died. Instead of tears there were songs and music, flowers, an address of cheerful strain and a noticeable absence of the usual em blems of death.

This was the second theosophical funeral which has taken place in Chicago.

Miss Topelius, who was a native of Finland, had been a teacher of manual training in the Agassiz school. She was tall and handsome and had been a member of the society for some time.

BREAK IN HUNTER'S RANKS.

Another Fruitless Ballot at Vrankfort for United States Senator. FRANKFORT, Ky., January 30.-The first break in the Hunter ranks occurred today when Dr. J. E. Chambers of Kenton voted for Judge W. H. Holf of Frankfort for United States Senator to succeed Senator Blackburn. The announcement of Chambers' vote caused a cry to go up among the anti-Hunter people, who de-clared that it was all over with that candi-

case or not remains to be seen. Judge Holt's friends, it is said, assert that if all the republicans will go to him he can be The following pairs were amounted: J. G. Furnish, dem., with Horton, rep.; Hayes, dem., with King, rep.
The roll call showed 132 members present and voting; necessary for a choice, 67.
The ballot resulted as follows: Hunter, 64:
Blackburn, 56; Buckner, 2; Carlisle, 5;
Evans, 1; Holt, 1; Hazelrigg, 1; Brown, 1;
Grace, 1.

date. Whether this will turn out to be the

MR. WAGGAMAN'S GALLERY.

To Be Opened for the Benefit of the Poor. Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman has very gen-

erously opened his art gallery on Thursdays during the months of February, March and April from 11 until 4 o'clock. The tickets, which will be 50 cents, can be obtained at the door, the money to be spent through the St. Vincent de Paul Society of

THE CAUSE OF CUBA DISTRICT IN CONGRESS SENATE AND HOUSE

It Neither Gained Nor Lost by the Senate Resolutions.

SPAIN'S ANSWER CAN NOW BE WRITTEN

No Likelihood of Acquiescing in Either Proposition.

SHE HAS THE ADVANTAGE

The cause of Cuba gains nothing by the action of the Senate committee on foreign relations. But it loses nothing. The Star on Monday quoted an American gentleman who was just from Havana to the effect that the insurgent leaders had abated much of their expectation of assistance from this government, and were governing themselves accordingly. The Senate committee's action therefore will not affect the Cuban leaders as a surprise. The necessity of going it alone will simply be confirmed to them, and, so confirmed, will develop to the full all of their restricted

resources and intensify their courage. Spain's Probable Answer.

The friends of Cuba suggest that Spain's answer to both the majority and the minority propositions of the Senate committee can now be written. The majority proposition is that Spain recognize the belligerency of the insurgents and according them corresponding treatment. Spain has gen. Campos, her own soldier, who proposed something on that line, and appointing in his place Gen. Weyler, who is understood to be a man of fiercer nature. Cam pos went to Cuba with instructions to administer heroic treatment to those in arms against the Spanish rule. After an investigation of the situation he refused to carry out such a policy, and even used all of his influence with the home government in an effort to induce a change of policy. But the Madrid politicians were deaf to him. They tried to bully him into obedi-ence, and failing in that they stripped him of his office and ordered him home. Gen Weyler is understood to be in sympath; with the Madrid junta. Will he be able to make the work bloody cnough? He will if he has a stomach for it, and at the same time be able to hide the bulk of his operations. With a rigid press censorship in force on the island—and such procedure can be made very rigid—how are the real facts about what may be going on to be obtained? Could not the roll of victims in Cuba be made as difficult of verification a that of victims in Armenia? Could not slaughter proceed and be denied and concealed in the one case as it has proceeded and been denied and partly concealed in

Will Refuse Independence.

As for the second proposition, that Spain tablishment of sovereignty there, it is so ment about Cuba, but acts on commercia lines. It is a rich province, worth holding Spain values it highly, as is evidenced by the large amount of money she has ex-pended at one time or another to maintain her authority there. She has invested mil-lions in the past, and is investing millions now, to keep her yoke riveted on the island. The talk of independence is based upon the proposition that the people of Cuba not only desire independence, but are worthy of it, and that this war is the legitimate expression of that desire. Spair speers at this. She insists that Gomez and Maceo are only cutthroats, and are leading cutthroats; that the representative people of Cuba do not desire separation from the mother country, and are not helping along the present revolt. Cuba, therefore, in her eves, is a rich plantation, where the and the overseer, and where heroic measures are the only ones worthy of applica-tion. A parley would dignify the rascals, and talk of handing over the property to them is an insult. This, in substance, been the deliverance in the past, and there

ems to be no reason to suppose that she will change her tone now. The Advantage With Spain. If the House has nothing more effective to propose on the subject, the insurgents. it is plain, will find it very difficult to win The advantages are all with Spain-money men, communication with the outside world. The friends of Cuba in this country stand with their hands tied. There are money and sympathy both here, but in a large measure powerless. Nothing can be done except at great risk and under thick

SENATOR CALL GETS LEFT.

cover, and this leads to the embarking of

men and treasure on rotten ships and to

Controller Bowler Decides Against

the Allowance of His Claim.

Judge Bowler, controller of the treasury has had the temerity to decline to authorize the District Commissioners to do what a Senator of the United States wanted them to do. Several days ago Senator Wilkinson Call of Florida applied to the Disrict Commissioners to be reimbursed onehalf the cost of a sidewalk which he aid in front of his premises, No. 1903 N street northwest. The Commissioners ferred the matter to the controller of the treasury, with a statement of the case from which it appears that the Commis sioners, at the request of Senator Cail, made an estimate of the cost of a sidewalk in front of his premises, but that the Sen-ator failed to deposit one-half of the estimated cost of the sidewalk, in accordance with the method described by the act of August 7, 1894, relating to "assessment and permit work." Because of this omission the part of the Senator, the Commisoners took no action in the matter Subsequently the Senator himself had the sidewalk laid at his own expense, and then made demand upon the Commissioners for reimbursement of one-half the amount so expended. The Commissioners asked the controller, Bowler, whether they

were authorized to pay the claim.

In response the controller has informed the Commissioners that he knows of no law which authorizes the repayment to any one of any portion of the expense incurre by him in laying a sidewalk in the District.
"A clause in the act above referred to,"
said the controller, "provides a method by which a person desiring to be relieved from one-half of the expense of laying such a sidewalk may proceed. It provides for the entire work being done by the Com-missioners of the District of Columbia under the laws relating to the manner in which public improvements shall be made. As the sidewalk was not laid in this manner, and as the provisions of the act of August 7, 1894, have not been complled with, and as there is no law authorizing the repayment by the Commissioners of one-half of the cost of any imprevement made by an individual, the Commissioners are clearly without authority to pay Sena

Presidential Nominations. The President today sent to the Senate

tor Call's claim."

the following nominations: Collectors of customs-John H. Brock lesby of Connecticut, district of Hartford, Cons.; D. W. Andrew, district of Plymouth. Mass.; John H. Puck of Ohio, district of Miami, Ohio. Postmasters J. H. Hertz, Macon, Ga. Martha Brown, Fort Valley, Ga,

Measures of Local Interest Before the Committees.

Legislators to Visit the Center Market -The Needs of East Washington-

Street Railroad Charters.

Senator Martin, chairman of the sub-

committee to which was referred the Senate resolution in regard to the order of the Commissioners affecting the allotment of spaces about the Center Market to small farmers, will, on Saturday morning, visit the Center Market in company with Sena-tors Proctor and Gallinger, in order to make a personal inspection of the premises before taking action regarding the Com-missioners' order. They will probably go to the market at about 9:30 o'clock, so that they may witness the farmers selling their wares and determine whether or not they should be removed from the sidewalks about the market house. Until this visit is made the subcommittee will make no report

Daughters of the American Revolution. The House today passed the bill to in-

to the full committee.

corporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, limiting, by amendment, the incorporation to the District of Columbia. The following are named as the incorporators: Mrs. John W. Foster of Indiana, Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell of Virginia, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton of Ohlo, Mrs. A. W.Greely of Washington, Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair of Maryland, Mrs. A. Leo Knott of Maryland, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of New York, Mrs. G. Brown Goode of Washington, Mary Desha of Kentucky, Mrs. Stephen J. Field of California, Mrs. Thomas Alexander of Washington, Rosa Wright Smith of Washington, Mrs. Hugh Hagan of Georgia, Mrs. John Risley Putnam of New York, Mrs. George H. Shields of Missouri, Ellen Hardin Walworth of New York, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald of Virginia, Eugenia Washington of Virginia, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke of Massachusetts, Clara Barton of Washington, Mary S. Lockwood of Washington, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke of New Hampshire, Mrs. Henry Blouns of Indiana, Mrs. Randolph De B. Keim of Connecticut, Louise Ward McAllister of New York, Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne of Illinois, Marie Devereux Stuart Osborne of Illinois, Marie Devereux of Washington, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour of Rhode Island, Mrs. W. W. Shippen of New Jersey, Mrs. N. B. Hogg of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard of California, Mrs. Charles E. Putnam of Iowa, Mrs. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, Mrs. Sam'l Ellot of Massachusetts, Mrs. William Wirt Honry of Virginia and Ellipheth Cleik Los. Henry of Virginia, and Elizabeth Blair Lee of Maryland.

To Sell Street Railway Franchises. Mr. Will'ams of Mississippi has reintroluced in the House his bill requiring that hereafter in all applications for street railway franchises in the District the fran-chise shall be sold to the highest bidder.

To Sell Aqueduct Land.

Mr. Turner of Virginia has introduced a bill in the House authorizing the Secretary release her hold on Cuba and allow the es- of War to sell to Margaret Shugrue and Caroline Lochbochler certain tracts of land aqueduct, heretofore deemed to have been their own, but found by recent survey to be within the reservation of the United States. What East Washington Wants

In the Senate today Mr. McMillan presented a memorial from the East Washington Citizens' Association praying that Congress see that the Anacostia flats be reclaimed and that the Metropolitan Railway Company be empowered to extend its tracks along East Capitol street to 18th

The Repair Shop Resolution. Mr. Kyle did not succeed in having his resolution ordering an investigation of alleged abuses in the mail bags repair shop taken up today. The resolution retains its place on the calendar, however, and will be discussed before the Senate at an early day.

Taxes Due the District. The Commissioners have responded to the resolution of the Senate requesting a statement regarding the taxes of the District of Columbia. They say: "On January 1, 1896, the balance due the District on account realty tax was \$681,465.88, and on personal tax, \$303,936.27, covering the period from 1877 to 1805, both years inclusive. We collect in interest and penalties from \$80,000 to \$100,000 annually. Two-

would include the amount paid by the Dis-trict for advertisement." CAPITOL TOPICS.

thirds of this amount would be lost if but 6 per cent is charged, and part of this loss

Buffalo Harbor Improvement.

A delegation of fifty prominent citizens of Buffalo were given a hearing by the House committee on rivers and harbors today upon the bill introduced by Representative Mahany to expend half a million upon the improvement of the Buffalo harbor. Gen. Everett, the mayor of the city, and representatives of the common council, the board of aldermen, the canal union, lumbermen and lake vessels made speeches.

Urgent Deficiency Bill.

The urgent deficiency bill was today re ported to the Senate from the committee propriation bills to be reported to the Senpropriration bills to be reported to the Senate this session. It increases the total appropriation for deficiencies over the amount appropriated by the House bill to the extent of \$1,500,664, the total being \$5,930,667. The principal items of increase are: \$480,000 for the new Congressional Library building. \$441,104 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, \$299,739 to pay expenses of United States courts, \$75,000 for back pensions and bounties, and \$50,000 for the Brooklyn navy vard. It is estimated that the \$480,000 added by the committee for the library will com-plete the building. The bill is also amended so as to provide for the payment to M. W. Ransom, minister to Mexico, of \$2,806, being the amount of salary due for July and August, 1895, for which he received no pay, owing to the irregularity of his appointment. Appropriation is also made for the temporary employment of twenty-five expert money counters at the Treasury De-partment. The principal judgments of the Court of Claims, for the payment of which provision is made, are those in favor of

Caucus Postnoned.

letter carriers.

The republican senatorial caucus to consider the question of reorganization, which was to have been held today, has been postponed until tomorrow at 4 o'clock. The postponement was made necessary by the tee engagements of others.

A Proposed Indian Commission. The committee on Indian affairs today

authorized a favorable report on a bill having for its object the appointment of a commission to treat with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians. It is the purpose of the bill to induce these Indians so to modify their treaty rights that the privilege which they now possess of hunting on the unoc-cupied lands shall not conflict with state game laws and give occasion for such dis-turbances as occurred at Jackson's Hole, Wyo.: last year.

Government Receipts. National bank notes received today for

redemption, \$653,780. Government receipts -From internal revenue, \$510,538; customs, \$893,143; miscellaneous, \$33,639.

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it only in The Star.

Routine Matters in Both Branches of Congress.

SENATOR GEORGE DEFENDS MR. MORTON

Mr. Call Continues His Speech on the Silver Bond Bill.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE

Senators were late in arriving at the Sen

ate chamber today. Mr. Hale (Me.) reported back the urgent leficiency appropriation bill and gave notice that he would ask to take it up tomorrow.

The bill was passed providing for the appointment by the Secretary of War of a chaplain for the United States Military Academy.

A committee amendment to the bill was agreed to making the President the appointing power.

Relief for Mrs. Miller.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) called up the bill for the payment to the widow of Samuel F. Miller, justice of the Supreme Court, a sum equal to the balance of his salary for the year in which he died. Mr. Morrill explained that the justice had left only a ouse, incumbered by \$10,000, and that the widow's circumstances were such as to make the appropriation desirable. The bill

was passed. The resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to execute the law relative to seed distribution was then taken up, and Mr. George (Miss.) spoke in defense of the course of the Secretary.

Mr. Gallinger (N.H.) and Mr. Allen (Neb.)
supported the resolution.

Mr. Call Continues. * The resolution gave way at 2 o'clock to he silver bond bill, and Mr. Call (Fla.) continued his speech, begun yesterday.

THE HOUSE.

The attendance in the House was slim tolay. Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.), from the committee on agriculture, reported the agricultural appropriation bill. All points of order vere reserved, and the bill went to the cal-

Mr. McCall (Mass.), chairman of the elections committee No. 3, presented the report of that committee on the contested election case of J. H. Davis vs. D. B. Culberson, from the fourth Texas district. The report was un: mous in favor of Mr. Culberson, and

was adopted without division. Mr. Jenkins (Wis.), from the same mittee, reported on the case of J. H. Rosen-thal vs. Miles Crowley, from the tenth Texas district. The report was also unanfmous in favor of the sitting member. Mr. Jenkins gave notice that he would call up the case tomorrow, and it was agreed that Mr. Rosenthal, the contestant, should have an hour to present his case. On motion of Mr. Doolittle (Wash.) a reso

lution was adopted requesting the President, at his earliest convenience, to trans-

engineers on the Nicaragua canal. Dependent Pension Act. Mr. Howard (Ala.) demanded the regular order, which was the bill called up by Mr. Poole (N.Y.) yesterday to amend the dependent pension act of 1890, so that in con-

sidering widows' claims seven years of un-explained absence should be deemed sufficlent proof of the death of the soldier. Mr. McClellan (N.Y.) demanded a division on the bill, v hich resulted 122-4, and folon the bill, which resulted 122—4, and followed that up by making the point of no quorum. The Speaker thereupon counted a quorum, and the bill was passed.

A bill was passed, on motion of Mr. Quigg (N.Y.), to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Mercer (Neb.) called up a bill to grant to the city of Omeias the was

bill to grant to the city of Omaha the use of the Fort Omaha military reservation, which is to be abandoned by the government next spring. There was a suggestion that the government should realize equal property, and Mr. Steele (Ind.) (alled attention to the fact that the act of July 22, 1888, provided for the sale of this reserva-tion. Mr. Mercer explained that there was a doubt whether the property could be sold, as it had been constitutionally denated

to the United States for military purposes. The bill was passed.

Committee Appointments. The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Wellington (Md.) on the committee on labor, and Mr. Belknap (III.) on railways

and canals. On motion of Mr. Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, a bill was passed for the reorganization of the customs collection district of Alabama, which the Secretary of the Treasury should have a discretionary power to designate such places as subports of entry as the in-

terests of revenue and commerce might require. On motion of Mr. Shafroth (Col.) a bill was passed to open forest reservations in the state of Colorado for the location of mining claims; also on motion of Mr. Bishop (Mich.) to confirm certain cash entries of offered lands. The House then, at 2 o'clock,

adjourned till tomorrow. DEVOTED TO THE STUARTS.

Many Put Wreaths on the Statue of Charles I.

LONDON, January 30 .- An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Trafalgar Square here during the early morning today. This was the anniversary of the execution of Charles I of England, who was beheaded by order of a special high court of justice appointed by the house of commons. The king was executed in front of the ban-queting house, White Hall, which leads up o Trafalgar Square from Westminster, on January 30, 1649.

This morning many small parties of so-called "legitimists" arrived at Trafalgar Square with floral wreaths bearing divers inscriptions. These offerings they attempted to place at the foot of the statue of Charles I. The first of the "legitimists" to appear arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning, and many others came as the day wore on. The police, however, compelled them to remove the wreaths, as such a demonstration is contrary to law. The crowd, which was at no time very large, obeyed, and then, with uncovered heads, they repeated the collect referring to the so-called "Martyred Sovereign." Then the "legitimists" offered up prayers for the dead king, but when the demonstration began to attract too much attention they were dispersed by the police. During the morning, however, other admirers of King Charles I came singly to the statue on Trafalgar Square, and, apparently by or-ders received from the chief of police at Scotland Yard, a number of beautiful Scotland Yard, a number of beautiful wreaths of flowers inscribed "In memory of the White King" were allowed to be placed at the foot of the pedestal and main there during the early part of the

SOUTH CAROLINA JUSTICES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29 .- The legislature today by unanimous votes re-elected Associate Justice Pope to the supreme court for eight years, and elected Speaker Ira B. Jones, the third associate justice, for

Pope Re-Elected and Speaker Jones Elevated to the Bench.